

THE NORTH YORK SENTINEL.

"NO PLACE SHOULD BE DEARER TO US THAN OUR OWN COUNTRY."

VOLUME 1.-NO. 27.

NEWMARKET, NORTH YORK, CANADA WEST, THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1856.

PRICE-S1 1-2 PER ANNUM.

DIRECTORY.

RAILROAD TIME, NEWMARKET.

For the information of our Subscribers we publish the Time Table of the Northern Railroad Passenger Trains leaving NEWMARKET, going both North and South:-

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN:	
Going South.....	8.30 A. M.
	8.30 P. M.
MAIL TRAIN:	
Going South.....	7. P. M.
Going North.....	8.30 A. M.

F. W. Bathrick,
PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, Teacher of the Piano Forte and Melodion, Newmarket, C. W. 121

The "Merchants" Cheap Press,
CORNERS KING AND YONGE-STREETS,
TORONTO.

Is the Establishment where parties can obtain any quantity of Printing done on the shortest notice and at the cheapest rates.

FARRELL & JACOUES,
Printers, Designers, &c.
Dec. 19, 1855.

Dr. Hackett,
PHYSICIAN, Surgeon, &c., Acconcher, &c., Newmarket.

Misses McKinley,
MILLINERS AND DRESSMAKERS, Starn,
one door North of the Post Office.
121

MOORE'S HOTEL,
North Gwillimbury,
Half-way between the village of Holland Landing and Sutton.
Jan. 2, 1856. 34f.

John F. Davies,
ACCOUNTANT, Collector, Conveyancer, Land and General Agent, Commissioner Q. B. Bradford.

Millinery and Dress Making
ESTABLISHMENT,
Main-Street, Newmarket.

MISS MAGUIRE
DESS very respectfully to thank the Inhabitants of Newmarket and surrounding country, for the liberal patronage bestowed on her during the past year, whereby she is now enabled to purchase a stock of Goods of the best quality and

LATEST STYLE OF FASHION.
Far superior to anything she has kept hitherto, Miss M. solicits a call from her patrons and others before purchasing elsewhere, being confident that her assortment will meet with the approbation of all.

Miss M. has just opened a choice variety of American
Silk Bonnets, Silk Vests, Fancy Watered and Diamond Bonnets, Plain and Embroidered Satins, also a very great variety of Buttons, Flowers, Ribbons, &c., &c.

Of style, quality and price, well calculated to suit the taste of every one. She will keep constantly on hand a good supply of mourning Bonnets, Caps and Collars.

For Clock Mantles and Dress Patterns for sale. Any person coming from a distance and choosing a Bonnet of any of the above mentioned Patterns can have it made to any style in four hours from the time of ordering.

N. B.-APRENTICES WANTED.
Newmarket Dec. 19, 1855

THE CANADA
TEMPERANCE ADVOCATE.

The first number of the TWENTY-FIRST VOLUME will be issued on the first of January, 1856. As usual it will appear twice a month, free of postage, at the low price of Half a Dollar, (25 cts) a year, payable in advance. The publisher again offers to agents and friends who may forward twenty subscribers, with the cash, a copy of that very useful book, "Mapleton, or more Work for the Maine Law; or if they have already received that, some other work of equal value, and a copy of the Advocate gratis.

All who send six subscribers and upwards with the cash in advance, will be entitled to a copy of the Advocate gratis.

Our friends in all other British North American Provinces are respectfully invited to co-operate on the same terms.

Orders and remittances are to be sent to
JOHN C. BECKETT,
22, Great St. James-st., Montreal.

THE INVENTOR.
This Publication is devoted chiefly to the dissemination of reliable information, in relation to Patents and the Patent Office, to the Mechanical Arts, Agriculture, Architecture, Engineering, Mill Work, &c., &c.

It contains official lists of all the Patents granted at Washington, with their claims, besides notices of the most valuable new inventions for which patents have been issued.

The contributors are men of acknowledged scientific attainments and extensive practical knowledge, so that all may read not only with interest, but with profit and advantage.

The Inventor is published monthly. It contains thirty pages, illustrated with a large number of original engravings, and with index and title pages, will form an elegant yearly volume of 400 pages.

TERMS.
One Copy, one year.....\$1
Two Copies, six months.....\$1
Five Copies, one year.....\$3
Twelve Copies, one year.....\$5
Advance payments required in all cases.

Address, **LOW, HASKELL, & CO.,**
Publishers,
204 Broadway, N. Y.

THE MONTREAL WITNESS,
Weekly Review & Family Newspaper.

The Witness is divided into the following departments; viz:-First page, News; second and third pages, articles selected from a great variety of the best English, American and Canadian papers; fourth and fifth pages, Editorial and communicated articles and paragraphs; sixth page, Mother's department; Young Men's department; and Agricultural department; seventh page, Miscellaneous, consisting of poetry, religious and useful articles and extracts; eighth page, Commercial articles, prices current and advertisements.

The Canadian Review, a monthly paper occupied with reviews of and extracts from New Books, and the Canadian Messenger and Journal of Missions, also a monthly paper, will both be sent without charge to subscribers for the Montreal Witness.

The Witness is published on Wednesday morning in time for the early mails, and the price per annum is \$1.25; if sent to the office directly in advance, 10c. Five copies will be sent to one address for \$8. All communications to be sent to and addressed to,
JOHN DOUGLAS,
Witness Office, Montreal.

Jan. 2, 1856.

POETRY.

THE GOOD OLD PLOUGH.

Let them sing who may of the battle fray,
And the deeds that have long since passed,
Let them chant in the praise of the far whose days
Are spent on the ocean vast.
I would render to these all the worship you please,
I would honour them even now;
But I'd give far more of my heart's full store,
To the cause of the Good Old Plough.

Let them hand the notes that in music float
Through the bright and glittering hall,
While the amorous twirl of the hair's bright curl
Round the shoulders of beauty fall.
But dear to me is the song from the tree,
And the rich and the blossoming bough;
Oh, these are the sweets which the rustic greets,
As he follows the Good Old Plough.

Full many there are that we daily see
With a selfish hollow pride,
Who the ploughman's lot in his humble cot,
With a scornful look deride;
But I'd rather take a hearty shake
From his hand than to wealth I'd bow,
For the honest clasp of his hand's rough grasp,
Has stood by the Good Old Plough.

All honour be then to these good old men,
When at last they are bowed with toil;
Their warfare is o'er, they battle no more,
For they've conquered the stubborn soil.
And the clasp that wears in his silver hairs;
And never shall the victors bow,
With a haughty crown to the grave go down,
Like the sons of the Good Old Plough.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Slave Purchased in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.

At the conclusion of the sermon yesterday morning, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher announced to his congregation that he was about to perform an act of a most extraordinary nature, which he would preface by reading a portion of the 12th chapter of Matthew. He accordingly read the 10th, 11th and 12th verses of that chapter, after which he proceeded to give a sketch of a slave girl, Sarah by name, an appeal in whose behalf he had lately received.

She was said, the daughter of a Southern planter, acknowledged by himself as his own offspring, and reared in his own family until his other daughters growing up had treated her so cruelly that she attempted to escape. She was captured and taken back to her paternal master, who made immediate preparations to sell her to the extreme South, refusing to dispose of her to any one who would permit her to remain in the neighbourhood. Many persons in the vicinity who knowing her to be a most faithful and efficient and therefore valuable piece of property, were anxious to purchase her, but her owner utterly refused to sell to them, his object being to have her removed to so great a distance that her near relation to the others of his children would occasion them no further mortification. She was accordingly sold to a Southern man who held her at \$1,500—but who finally consented to part with her at \$1,200. A slaveholder in Washington, pitying the girl, bought her for the latter sum, immediately, however, setting on foot a subscription to enable her to purchase her freedom, he himself contributing \$100, another man also a slaveholder gave \$100, and \$700 was finally obtained. "At this juncture," said Mr. Beecher, "I received a letter asking if we could do anything towards making up the remainder of the money?" to which I replied, that I would promise nothing unless we could see her here.

The reverend gentleman here stepped from his desk, and with an encouraging "Come up, Sarah," he led upon the platform a young intelligent-looking mulatto girl whom he presented to the crowded audience as the slave-girl in question.

She is apparently about twenty-three years old, probably three-quarter white, of very pleasing and modest appearance. Mr. Beecher seated her in a chair by his side, while he continued his remarks. She was here he said, on her parole of honour. She had promised to go back, and she must go back, either with or without the five hundred dollars which were yet necessary to make her a free woman. A collection would be taken up, and the result would show their verdict.

By this time there was hardly a dry eye in the whole immense congregation of nearly 3,000 people. Men wept and women sobbed—not shamefacedly, but openly, and without any attempt at concealment. All seemed to be touched to the very heart. "The like scene has never been witnessed in the world. In a Christian land, on the Christian Sabbath, in the pulpit of a Christian church, by the lips of a Christian minister, a trembling shrinking woman begged from a Christian people, money to save herself from a life of slavery and compulsory prostitution.

One gentleman here rose, and announced that the money should be forthcoming to make her free, and that if necessary he would be personally responsible for the entire amount. The announcement was received with hearty and long-continued applause, the audience being no longer able to restrain their feelings, and Mr. Beecher expressing his approval of the jubilant demonstration. Sarah, the slave-girl, had up to this time preserved a tolerable composure, but when the certainty was declared that she should not go back to a life of slavery, she buried her face in her handkerchief and wept aloud. As the collectors passed among the audience, the plates were actually heaped with the tokens of substantial sympathy, one lady even took the jewelry from her person and cast into the fund. The amount collected on the spot was \$794, which besides completing the sum necessary for the purchase of Sarah, will also rescue her child, a boy four years old, who is now in bondage.

The scene was one of the most remarkable & exciting ever enacted before a religious congregation; and the instantaneous and most satisfactory pecuniary response to the

plea for liberty, shows that the Anti-Slavery sentiment is ready when occasion requires, to indicate its sincerity by arguments more tangible and substantial than mere words.

Legal Anecdotes.

Mr. Choate is quite famous for the amplitude of his vocabulary. When Webster's new dictionary came out, some one said it contained four thousand new words. "Oh, then," said the Judge, apparently in alarm, "don't let Choate get hold of it, for if he does, what will become of us?"

The late Judge Wilde, while at the bar, was quite famous for his apt repartee. He was once trying a case, and labored hard to obtain a certain answer from a reluctant witness. The opposing counsel interrupted him with the side remark—"Ah, his no use brother Wilde, to pump the witness further—you are only on a wild goose chase." "Just so," said Mr. W., "Wild(c) on one side, and goose on the other."

The late Mr. Henry H. Fuller was one of the most ready wits that ever graced the bar of any country. Many a man has immortalized himself as a wit in London or Paris on half the capital he possessed. He was once engaged in trying a case, and in his closing arguments, he made an irrelevant allusion to some one not named, and it was done in such a way that the opposing counsel took it in high dudgeon to himself, and wrote Mr. Fuller a note, demanding an apology. Mr. F. replied in the happiest manner, telling his offended brother that he was "very sorry that he took that allusion to himself, because it certainly was not meant for him, but for a much older member of the bar, to wit—the devil."

MONAL.—Never take an uncomplimentary allusion to yourself, if you can help it. It may be meant for the d—

The bench deprecates long argument, and hence admire more your men a few words. Mr. Coffin (Timothy) once in rising to address the court said—"May it please the court, I am about to make a short and very excellent argument, for Mr. Justice Wilde stated to me that he considered that the first proposition always included the last. I shall submit the case upon record." The bench were unanimously of opinion that it was the model of an argument.

Two of the great guns of the New Hampshire bar, Jeremiah Mason and Ichabod Bartlett, had been battling all the week, and the most important cases had been disposed of. The judge was half asleep, the jury was in scarcely a better condition, and cases were decided before the parties interested knew which way to turn. At about four o'clock an old man was placed at the bar accused of passing counterfeit money. There were but few persons in the court house—the lawyers who had finished their business, had gone home, and the old fellow seemed in a fair way to be berapely consigned to the State Prison. Mr. Bartlett, the younger gun, sat with his arms folded, and his feet upon the edge of the table, apparently asleep, while the attorney general was examining two or three witnesses.

Never was justice hurried through in a more summary manner. The evidence was direct and conclusive; and as witness after witness left the stand, the old prisoner's face grew paler, and he trembled at the certainty of his fate.

By and by Mr. Bartlett opened his eyes cast a glance at the grey hairs of the culprit, yawned gently, and turning to the attorney general, said audibly, "I'll defend this man." He asked no questions of the witnesses, and took no notes—but when the evidence was through he rose and delivered one of the most beautiful arguments ever heard. The testimony, which appeared as clear as noon-day, he put all at pieces—he made discord of harmony—nonsense of sense—discrepancy of the most exact agreement; and when he touched upon the old man's sufferings, he even drew tears. Without leaving their seats, the jury declared the prisoner "Not Guilty!" The weeping old man, with clasped hands, leaned forward and seemed to invoke a blessing upon the head of his defender. "Let him out countable," said Bartlett, "and now you old rascal, go about your business, and never let me catch you counterfeiting again."

The jury stared in wonder, and we left the court house laughing, yet sorrowful.—Just Transcript.

How we met at Balaklava.

Many a brave heart fell on the bloody field of Balaklava, and few of the gallant Light Brigade escaped unhurt. Early in the morning of that day, private Hope, of the 11th Hussars, was confined in the guard tent for being drunk, and as usual, went to sleep to get sober; but a great noise in the camp soon awoke him, and, to his astonishment, he found himself alone in the tent. Upon looking out he saw a spare horse that was galloping about; he followed and mounted it as he was, without either jacket or cap on, and seeing the Scots Greys at some distance, went over and joined them. At this moment a private of the Scots Greys lay on the field, horribly wounded, and apparently dead, when Hope dismounted, and said to him, "My poor fellow, you will never want these things again," and took the sword and cap from the Scots Grey. He then mounted again, and in this manner, safe with the Greys, he saw his own regiment at some distance, and made for them, to the surprise and amusement of his comrades.

Hope galloped up to them without any jacket on, his shirt sleeves turned up, the Scots Grey's cap on his head, and the drawn sword over his shoulder. Hope remained, and charged with his own regiment and again escaped! The poor fellow of the Scots Greys that Hope thought was dead or dying when he took his cap and sword from him, recovered, is now quite well, and in the same barracks with his friend Hope, and they often discuss their first meeting on the "bloody field of Balaklava."

Canada is now in debt, directly and indirectly, near \$60,000,000.

Gough's Description of Cold Water.

"Look at that liquor which has been produced from the clear distillery of nature" (holding up a glass of water). "The Eternal Father of us all has brewed it for his children. It has been produced, not in filthy distilleries, but in beautiful, fragrant places. It has been brewed down in yon grassy dell, where the deer linger and the rippling rills sing their wild lullaby; or away upon the mountain tops, where the blazing sun has lighted it up with the heavenly fire; or far off upon the ocean, where showers and storms are born. It sparkles in the icegem. It makes the graceful frost tissue on which the moonlight plays; dailies in the cataract; weaves the snow-wreath and the emerald settings on the mountain peak. It never injures, but always does good. It is blessed always, at evening and at morning. It is ever beneficent and kind. God made it glorious. Take and drink. Take the pure liquid which God, our father, gave us. Take it as it is—bright, beautiful, and blessed."

You ought to get Married.

For why? 'Cause the nights are so cold, and your growing old; long keeping, we're told spoils things manifold. Unless 'tis religion and whisky!

You ought to get married. For why? You'd have something to cheer you; a loving wife near you; the ghosts would all fear you, and small fry endear you—Provide you get such close by!

You ought to get married. For why? Single life has no bliss—and if wedded you may kiss, right, wrong, hit or miss, your wife and her sister, and may be her cousin, so shy!

You ought to get married. For why? Married men all grow fat—they know too, what is "what," they wear a good hat, and eschew strong drink at that. So they say, but that's all in my eye!

You ought to get married. For why? You'd soon be up to snuff, 'midst smooth things and rough; if your wife's tongue is tough, you'll have something to bluff that would give you enough to do to keep your collar well starched, and your buttons, button holes, stockings, and sundry other little arrangements, including your temper, from being knocked clear into pi.

A Greenland Duel.

If a Greenlander thinks himself aggrieved by another, he discovers no sympathy of revengeful designs, anger or vexation, but he composes a satirical poem, which he recites with singing and dancing and in the presence of his domestics, and particularly the female part of his family, till they know it by rote. He then, in the face of the whole country, challenges his antagonist to a satirical duel. The latter appears at the appointed place, and both parties enter the list. The complainant begins to sing his satire, dancing to the beat of the drum, and cheered by the echoing *Aua eapah* of his partisans, who join in every line while he repeats so many ludicrous stories, of which his adversary is the subject, that the audience cannot help laughing.

When he has finished, the respondent steps forth and retorts the accusation, amidst the plaudits of his party, by a similar string of lampoons. The accused renews the assault, and is again rebuffed; and this continues until one of the competitors is weary. He who has the last word wins the trial, and obtains thenceforward a reputable name. An opportunity is here afforded of telling very plain truths, but there must be no mixture of rudeness or passion. The assembled spectators decide the victory, and the parties in future are the best friends.

Strength of a Kind Word.

Some people are very apt to use harsh, angry words. How strong is a kind word! It will do what the harsh word or even blow, cannot do; it will subdue the stubborn will, relax the frown and work wonders. Even the dog, the cat, or the horse, though they do not know what you say, can tell when you speak a kind word to them. A man was one day driving a cart along the street. The horse was drawing a heavy load, and did not turn as the man wished him. The man was in ill temper, and beat the horse: the horse reared and plunged, but he either did not or would not go in the right way. Another man who was with the cart went up to the horse and patted him on the neck, and called him kindly by his name. The horse turned his head, and fixed his large eyes on the man, as though he would say, "I will do anything for you, because you are kind to me;" and bending his broad chest against the load, turned the cart down the narrow lane, and trotted on briskly as though the load were a plaything. Oh, how strong is a kind word!

A BROKEN HEART.—"Did he strike you?" asked a judge in Cincinnati, of a witness who had testified that her husband abused her. "No sir," replied the modest and delicate looking woman, "he has never struck me, though he has often threatened to do it. He abuses me and I am obliged to flee from his presence." "Did he break any of the furniture?" asked the Court. "No sir," responded the witness, as a tear dropped from her eye, and as she placed her hand on her bosom. "No sir, he did not break the furniture, but he has frequently threatened to break my heart, and he is doing it, sir." Poor woman! she evidently spoke the truth. The bloated, self-deceiving being, who stood beside her, though he had once solemnly promised to love and protect her, is now her most bitter persecutor, her sorest trouble. No doubt he once did love her. No doubt but that at one time he would rather have died than cause a bitter tear to start from her soft blue eyes, but intolerance has unmaned, brutalized him, and he is now breaking her heart. Heaven help the drunkard's wife!

A new town at the head of Lake Superior has been christened Hiawatha.

News Items.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND.

The London correspondent of a country paper thus describes the appearance of the Princess Royal at the drawing room:—"I was scarcely prepared to behold her a fine-grown, handsome woman, taller by a couple of inches than her mother, and carrying herself with the ease and grace of womanhood. Her face is perfectly lovely. Her eyes are large and full of intelligence, imparting to her face that sort of merry aspect which indicates good humor. The nose and mouth are delicately and exquisitely formed, the latter giving the effect of great sweetness. She is like the Queen in nothing but the nose. In all other respects she is a female image of her father. Her Majesty begins to wear a matronly aspect. She becomes slightly stout top, and looks more and more like the Dutchess of Kent. Prince Albert's likeness to the portraits of the late Czar, Nicholas, is remarkable and striking, and it has become more observable, since he became bald.

The London, Court Journal says that at the State Ball on the 16th April, the Queen wore a dress of blue tulle silk with three flounces, trimmed with ruffles of alternate blue and white tulle and broad white blonde, with branches of blush roses, leaves, and stems, the whole dress ornamented diamonds. Her Majesty wore round her head a scarf of diamonds. The Princess Royal wore a skirt of ruffles and bullions of tulle over rich glaze silk, tastefully trimmed with pink roses. The body and sleeves to correspond. The Princess wore on her head a wreath of roses.

The London Morning Chronicle states that a great experiment, heralding an important discovery, was recently tried at Vincennes, in the presence of Gen. Lahitte and others. The secret of compressing and governing electricity is at length discovered, and the power may therefore now be considered as the sole, motor henceforward to be used. A small mortar was fired by the inventor at the rate of a hundred shots a minute, without flashing, or noise. (Hah.) The same power can, it seems, be adapted to every system of mechanical invention, and is destined to supersede steam, requiring neither combustion, nor the usual quantity of machinery. Time will demonstrate the value of these predictions.

Among the other bills which were advanced a step on June 5th in Assembly at Toronto, the bill to provide for the execution of the office of speaker of the Legislative Assembly in certain cases, was passed; the bill from the Council to secure to married women certain separate rights of property—the bill to allow London, U. C. to negotiate another \$100,000 loan—the bill to extend to provisions of the Insolvent Debtor's Act to all persons up to the time when the law may pass—and the bill to exempt the tools of any Debtor's trade, and wearing apparel, bedding, and other furniture necessary for the use of his family, from seizure and sale under execution for debt, were read a second time—and a bill for the suppression of Lotteries was ordered for a third reading.

The Hamilton Banner says: Had not his Excellency lent himself to promote the design of a faction, as despicable as it is corrupt, the new government would never have been formed. The duty of Sir Edmund is obvious, but his interest is not that of the people of Canada, and, therefore, he will allow and encourage the base gamblers who surround him, to go on in the perpetration of all their iniquity, regardless of the Constitution and morality. Let the Executive persevere in their mad career of bribery and deception, and depend upon it, both they and their chief Sir Edmund, will find their level.

We are happy to find that no less than twenty-six French Canadian supporters of the Government voted against Mr. MacDonald's motion. After that, we may consider the double majority system as dead, and understand that whenever the Reformers obtain a majority of the whole House they may pass their measures without any reference to the dividing line between Upper and Lower Canada. Nothing could be more gratifying; and we are much obliged to the Quebec party. So says the Toronto Globe.

The Kingston Whig says of the double majority system, the five members of the Cabinet from each section of the Province should possess and command the confidence of a majority of the Representatives of each section. Upon this principle Government has been carried on since the Union. The Draper Administration in Montreal, the Baldwin Administration in Toronto, and the Hincks Administration in Quebec, all went out when an adverse vote from both sections was east against them. This was a wise system to work on.

The first annual report of the Philadelphia Sunday School Association states that there are 225 Sabbath Schools in the city, of which 40 are mission schools. There are 41,000 pupils and 4,300 teachers.

The taxpayers of Canada have to pay the enormous sum of \$700 for two pews in St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, for Governor Head to sit in. Why can't he pay for his own pew?

The bill to separate York and Peel counties has passed the Assembly. Office-seekers do begin to beg!—Message.

Another of those usurious, juggling concerns, like the Kingston loan and trust, is in progress in the Assembly.

There were seventy-three battles fought during the year 1855, with an average loss of 1,000 men in each; more than 300,000 soldiers are estimated to have perished by disease and battles; the battles average more than one a week. It is one of the bloodiest years in modern history, and was carried on at no less an expense than £150,000,000.

Married men are less troubled with rheumatism than old bachelors. Dr. Kiely assigns as a reason—they sleep warmer.

The New Conservative Creed.

Here is the new Conservative programme, as pronounced by Lord Stanley:—"For foreign policy, non-intervention, for colonial policy, emigration; for internal policy, financial reform in all its branches, but more especially in respect to the duty on insurance and on paper, the former as being a tax on produce, the latter as an impediment to the circulation of newspapers and the diffusion of political, literary, and scientific knowledge among the masses; a sweeping measure of Parliamentary reform,—nothing small and paltry, but root and branch work, so soon as the present apathy on the subject will permit such measure to be introduced by a ministry who do not trifle with the question, but are prepared to stand or fall by it; a system of education similar to that proposed by Lord John Russell, but more carefully and fully elaborated; any reform on a grand scale consisting in the reduction of our establishments in time of peace to a really efficient nucleus for a force to be raised in time of war; officers to be obliged to work hard at their profession, and the system of purchase of commissions to be entirely abolished; the management and patronage of the army to be taken away from the Crown and vested in the ministry of the day, on the principle that, as the House of Commons finds the money, it should see to its proper application. As to Administrative Reform, Lord Stanley advocates the admission of persons into the civil service by competition only, the promotion of meritorious persons from one branch of the civil service to another, and the separation of mechanical from intellectual labour. As to the law reform, the Conservative creed requires an abolition of the Ecclesiastical Courts and improvements in the transfer of landed property. Add to these a board to review the wording of acts of Parliament, and a Minister of Justice to carry on the work of legislation, and we have all that the Conservative mind has for the moment to offer with regard to law reform. On the Sunday question, the principle is broadly avowed that individual conviction should be free, and therefore that the opinions of one man, however strong, afford no ground whatever for interfering with the convictions of others.—Times.

Seat of Government.

The scandalous vote of £50,000 for the erection of Parliament Buildings at Quebec, as the permanent seat of Government, was carried through Committee of Supply last night, by a majority of 43 to 35! As usual many Upper Canadian members were absent from their seats—or the vote could not have been passed. It is deeply to be regretted, that the Representatives of the people do not feel sufficiently the responsibility of their positions to induce their attendance when questions of this importance are to be decided. And it is still more deeply to be regretted, that Upper Canada Representatives are found base enough to use the powerful and very different expectations by their constituents, for the permanent establishment of the Government at the most easterly and inaccessible point of Lower Canada. (The years and years are not recorded in committee, but we believe that the following Upper Canadian members voted for the £50,000 grant:—

Spence! Cayley! J. A. McDonald! H. Smith! Lavell! Dr. Clarke! Powell! We are sure it is unnecessary to commend these gentlemen to the care of their constituents—men who thus sacrifice the interests of Upper Canada to keep their party a brief space longer in office, deserve to be hustled from the poll.—Globe, June 7.

Mr. Crampton's Defence.

Let us remember that no testimony is opposed to these statements save that of rogues and vagabonds. And first, as to what the municipal law of the States requires, Mr. Crampton says:—"It did not appear to me to be a thing to be supposed that any free nation intended to enforce, as a restraint upon the liberty of its inhabitants, any more of the general law of nations than it had embodied in its municipal law. The municipal law appeared to me to have been enacted for the very purpose of defining and deciding how much of the general right of restraining the egress of its citizens from its territory the lawgiver intended to enforce. I did not expect that any foreign Government would be called upon to observe more than what was thus defined, or that any foreign Government could be incited for availing itself of the legal acts of the citizens of another country."

I was perfectly well aware that nations can without any violation of the *jus gentium*, enact, and call upon other nations to observe, much more stringent regulations in regard to the egress or ingress of their own people or foreigners from or into their territories than those of the present municipal law of the United States. Russia has done so in regard to a part of her population. I should certainly have been prepared to expect that any attempts to induce a Russian serf or an American negro slave to leave the territory of their respective countries would be regarded as a violation of right and a disrespect to the policy of Russia and of a slaveholding State of the Union. But I was not prepared to find it maintained that any other restriction was placed on the action of the free citizens of the United States than that which their own laws have enacted and defined.

And as regards the policy of the United States which, in consequence of opinion, I am charged with not respecting, I conceived the very essence of that policy to be the freedom of its citizens from all restrictions not previously defined by law; and moreover, that the policy of the laws themselves, the *lex legum*, was to leave the citizen the largest liberty of action possible consistent with the national safety. I was therefore not only unprepared to find any other obstacles to the wishes of those individuals who wished to join our standard than those opposed by the municipal statute law, but I imagined that that law would receive the interpretation most favouring

the liberty of the citizen, and not an interpretation which would reduce his free action within narrow limits.

"Such was my opinion; and I was ignorant till the 5th of September last, that the Government of the United States entertained any other. No other was put forward to me, in writing or in conversation, by Mr. Marcy or by any body else."

Respecting this law of nations, which he supposed to be the basis of the United States municipal law, he says:—"With regard to the general principle of the law of nations to which Mr. Marcy appeals, as laid down by competent authorities, the quotations made by him do not appear to me to be by any means conclusive. He cites Wolfius, through the medium of a translation as laying down the principle that 'it is not permitted to one nation to raise soldiers on the territory of another, without the consent of the sovereign.' Although no reference to the passage is given by Mr. Marcy, it may be found in Wolfius' *Institutiones Juris Naturæ et Gentium*, vol. vi. ch. 7, sec. 1174, and the words are these: 'Interdicitur alieno sine consensu domini territorii militem conscribere non licet.' I apprehend there is no difference of opinion here. Enlisting soldiers within a territory is that which her Majesty's government maintain has not with their consent been done, and which the municipal law equally forbids."

"Mr. Marcy then cites Vattel, who says that the man who undertakes to enlist soldiers in a foreign country without the sovereign's permission, violates one of the most sacred rights of the prince and nation—There is equally no difference of opinion here but when Mr. Marcy proceeds to quote Vattel as saying 'in general whoever enters away the subjects of another state also violates that right,' it is necessary to examine the original of the passage a little more closely; for it is evident that Mr. Marcy relies upon it in support of what he, towards the close of his despatch, lays down as the doctrine maintained by the American government viz., that in every instance when a person, whether a citizen or a foreign resident within the United States, has been brought to a determination to leave this country (the United States) for the purpose of entering a foreign service as a soldier, by any inducement offered by recruiting agents here, the law of the United States has been violated."

"The passage in the original (Vattel, Droit des Gens. liv. iii. ch. ii. § 15) is as follows: 'Ceux qui entrent d'engager des soldats en pays étranger sans la permission du souverain, et en general quiconque débauche les sujets d'autrui, violant un des droits les plus sacrés du prince et de la nation. C'est le crime que l'on appelle plagiat (in Latin *plagium*) ou vol d'homme.' Now, the word 'debaucher' is not properly rendered by 'enticing away.' It means even in its ordinary sense something more than that; but Vattel himself explains the sense in which he uses it, viz., as equivalent to 'plagiat' (which can only be translated by the word 'kidnapping'): 'Plagium dicitur surreptio hominis, qui alterius ejusdem potestatis subiectus est.' (Wolfius, vol. vi. § 1, 175.) Will Mr. Marcy contend that a citizen of the United States has been kidnapped, when he has been 'brought to a determination by any inducement to leave this country for the purpose of entering into a foreign service?' Surely, no free citizen of the United States is 'alterius ejusdem potestatis subiectus.' In that case I think I should not be at a loss to point out to him several highly educated medical men and accomplished engineers

Liverpool Markets.

The *Ericon* arrived at noon with Liverpool cargo to the 28th ult.

Maxwell's circular, Liverpool 17th, says the trade, influenced by continued cold weather, had been quiet and prices of all articles, except for best qualities of wheat and flour, had declined. Decline of 1d a 2d per 70 lbs wheat, 1s per sack and barrel on inferior qualities flour, while best samples of Indian Corn offered, and holders were therefore able to maintain prices tolerably well, while prime yellow and mixed were bringing 28s 6d and white 29s 6d per quarter.

Western Canal Flour quoted 30s a 33s, Ohio, 37s a 38s.

Wheat, red Western, 58s 2d a 29s 4d; white Canadian 28s 6d a 29s 6d.

Beef quiet at former rate.

Pork nominal. Bacon realizes extreme prices 54s 6d a 57s, for short 53s 6d a 56s 6d.

Lard limited demand, 53s for good.

Consols closed, London, Saturday, 94½ a 94½.

Arrival of the "Arabia."

New York, June 13, 1855.

The *Arabia* arrived at her dock about 7 o'clock. She left Liverpool on the 31st at 4 o'clock P. M.

The excitement in regard to American affairs was increasing.

The London *Times* in reference to the recognition of Padre Vigil says, "It seems as if the demand on one side and the concessions on the other had reached their utmost limit, and suggests that the United States should send to London a special Ambassador, or accredit the present Minister with Plenipotentiary powers to settle the dispute amicably."

On the 29th the Bank of England reduced the minimum discount to 5 per cent.

The new Russian loan is said to amount to 100 million roubles. The interest is fixed at 6 per cent. The loan is principally for the construction of railroads in the interior, and partly for the indemnification of Sound dues.

The peace rejoicings on May 29th in London passed off with great eclat.

It is stated in some of the English journals that Lord Elgin is to be sent to Washington as Envoy Extraordinary. The news of Mr. Crampton's dismissal, however, had not reached England when this proposal was made.

A commission, in accordance with the twenty-third article of the Treaty of Peace, is about to proceed to Bucharest, to arrange for the proper government of the Principality. Sir Henry Bulwer will be the English representative.

The Turkish Government has refused to acknowledge the independence of Crete, and the Cretan population was about to quit Constantinople.

Up to the 10th of May, 55,000 French, and 9,000 English, 7,000 Saracens, and 10,000 Turks had quitted the Crimea; and there were still on Russian territory 65,000 French, 40,000 English, and 9,000 Saracens. M. Jourdan a barrister, has been arrested in Paris, and condemned to four years imprisonment and 4,000 francs fine, for having sent through the mail, from Brussels to Paris five copies of a manifesto signed by Kossuth, Mazzini and Ledru Rollin. Other copies of the same document were smuggled into France in the interior of a lobster.

A Berlin dispatch of May 26, announces that the United States have declared that they will consent provisionally to allow the Sound Dues to continue, but that they cannot recognize them in principle.

A letter from St. Petersburg, of May 19th says:—Vice Admiral Wassiliéff has been appointed military Governor of Astracan, and commander-in-chief of the Russian fleet in the Caspian Sea. This fleet is to be greatly increased. Two new divisions, composed entirely of gun boats, will be created, and a part of the old Salsopol ships of the line have been placed at the disposal of Admiral Wassiliéff, to be incorporated in the fleet.

During a debate in the House of Commons on the subject of Church temporalities, on the 27th of May, Mr. Fox said:

Another point alluded to had been the number of Roman Catholics who became Protestants, after emigration to the United States.

Mr. Urquhart said: "The hon. member for North Warwickshire asserted that when Irish Roman Catholics went to North America, they immediately became Protestants. Could anything show in a more striking manner that Protestantism flourished best under voluntaryism?" (Heard, hear.)

A return of the number of accidents on the Prussian railways during the past year has just been published. Not one life was lost, and only three persons were injured.

The marriage of Prince Frederick-William of Prussia with the Princess Royal of England is now an understood fact, and the officers of their future household are already selected.

The Vienna *Gazette* justifies the signature and conditions of the treaty of the 16th of April, concluded between France, England, and Austria. The official journals of the two empires, it is on the fact that Russia would not, either at the time of the Conference of Vienna or afterwards, give any express guarantee in favor of the integrity of Turkey, and finally, that Prussia has always declared that she would preserve her freedom of action.

The Vienna *Gazette* adds that the treaty of the 16th of April does not contain any secret article, in no way attacks the relations now existing between the Germanic Confederation and Prussia, and does not prevent the amicable relations of Russia with her neighbors.

The Bombay *Times*, of the 28th April, in anticipation of the overland mail has been received. The intelligence is not of much importance. India was quiet, if we except some threatening appearances, that had manifested themselves at Malabar, but to suppress which prompt measures had been taken. Oude continued tranquil, and the people appeared to be very well pleased with the change of Government. The late King had reached Benares on his way to England to complain of his illness. The Chief of Khayrabad had set out on a similar errand. Imports were dull. Cotton was firm. Securities were advancing. Money market was easier. The exchange was falling rapidly.

The English Board of Trade returns for the month of April show an increase in exports of about £1,310,000 over same time last year. The exports for the first four months of this year show a decrease of more than two millions and a half. In the shipping returns there is an increase of tonnage upwards of 233,000 tons, and outwards of 139,000 tons during the month of April over same time last year.

Mr. Layard is again spoken of as likely to join the English Ministry. He would take Lord Wolchester's office. According to the *London Advertiser*, Sir John Jarvis, the Chief Justice of Common Pleas, will be raised to the peerage, and be replaced by Sir Frederick Thesiger.

Liverpool, May 29.

Molloy's circular says:—A large business has been done in provisions. Bacon advanced 1s to 2s. In Beef, nothing new.

Pork dull, and begins to drag; shoulders and hams find sales at full rates. Cheese keeps cleared on arrival. Sales of Lard are at an average, 1s 5s to 55s. Breadstuffs dull and lower. Wheat, except for choice qualities, neglected. A large consumption of Indian Corn, unusual at this season. Wheat white 10s to 11s; red 9s to 10s.

North York Sentinel.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL,
DEVOTED TO POLITICS, LITERATURE, PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.
Published in the Town of Newmarket every Thursday Morning,
At the Office, Main-Street, nearly opposite the "Railroad Hotel."

A. BOULTBEE, Editor.

TERMS:
Seven Shillings and Sixpence per annum, payable in advance, if not paid Two Shillings and Sixpence will invariably be added.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:
Six Lines and under, first insertion, £0 2 6
Each subsequent insertion, £0 0 8 75
Six to Ten Lines, first insertion, £0 8 9
Every subsequent insertion, £0 0 10
Above Ten Lines, first insertion per line, £0 0 4
Each subsequent insertion per line, £0 0 1
Cards, six lines and under, per annum 1 0 0
For six months, £0 15 0

Merchants and others can advertise on advantageous terms.

All orders relating to advertisements must be in writing.

All letters and communications addressed to the Editor, must be pre-paid, to ensure attention.

The Jobbing Department
Of this Office comprises a complete set of NEW TYPE, BODIES, &c., and we are now prepared to execute in

PRINTING, BOOKS, CARDS, &c., &c.

PEAKS AND FANCY PRINTING IN BRONZE AND COLOURS.

The North York Sentinel.

NEWMARKET, THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1855.

The Approaching Election.

Although no official announcement has yet been made on the subject, the *Leif* has come to be very generally entertained that the prorogation of Parliament will be almost immediately followed by its dissolution. But though the Ministry, by postponing all explanations on this head, may succeed in attaining a little temporary advantage by a protraction of appearance on the field of electioneering agitation, the indications that a general appeal to the country, at an early date, is inevitable, are so numerous that they cannot be mistaken.

Foremost among these significant indices is the chronic weakness of the Cabinet in the House itself—a debility which is daily increasing so rapidly that we find the majorities of thirty and forty they commanded at the commencement of the session so to have dwindled away that now not a week passes that they do not find themselves in a positive minority of the whole House. For the last three weeks, an Upper Canadian majority in favour of the Cabinet has been the exception, not the rule.

At the end of a long session the House and the country may connive, for the purpose of serving a temporary object, at the tenure of office by an Administration which has justly forfeited all confidence, but no Ministry would date to commence a Parliamentary campaign with a pre-knowledge of a weakness similar to that which distinguishes the present occupants of the Treasury benches.

The spirit of the Constitution has already been invaded by the continuance in their seat of the present Cabinet; but even they, with all their efficiency, would hardly dare to make one step further forward in their unconstitutional and reprehensible course into which they have lately wandered. This consideration strengthens the prospect of a speedy dissolution.

Again, the new President of the Council, who is also the virtual head of the Ministry, still remains without a seat in that Parliament wherein, for the purpose of good legislation, he ought to be all-powerful. It is a very significant fact connected with this malapportionment, that no ministerial candidate could, however supple in obeying the behests of those who have purchased the right to dictate his vote, who is so to all intents of shew, a sensible of public indignation, as to vacate his seat in favor of an influential attorney, who, like another hero of a different stamp, woke up one morning and found himself famous.

An early dissolution is also inferred from the fact, which is quite authenticated, that certain well-known electioneering agents have for some time past been quietly canvassing remote districts in favour of ministerial candidates. The Attorney General West, too, when pressed on the subject, a few evenings since, assured the House "he had reason to believe his Excellency the Governor-General would act on any advice his Ministers might feel bound to offer to him on the subject of a dissolution."

A—ning, then, such a necessary step to be decided upon, it should be impressed on the mind of the whole electoral body of Upper Canada that on their votes, as recorded at the ensuing general election, depends much of the future prosperity and contentment of the Western section of this Province. It is to be hoped the experience of the last few months will not have been lost upon them, and that each constituency will return only such men for its representatives as are determined to insist on the extension to Upper Canada of all her just rights.

The closing session has proved, on so many occasions as to leave it beyond a doubt, that Lower Canada, aided by the votes of a few western traitors, has legislated with an exclusive regard to her interests. French influence has carried the seat of government from our own great and rising metropolis to the obscure and distant city of Quebec; French influence has denied us the taking of a new census, in order that by concealing her numerical inferiority, she may indulge a few years longer in an equality of representation; French influence has defeated the Ecclesiastical Corporation's Bill,

a measure intended to interpose between the cupidity of the priest and the weakness of the human intellect at the moment of its last dread agony; French influence has saddled the Grand Trunk Railway, in its difficulties, with conditions which compel it to construct lines that can never be remunerative; and French influence will carry a measure providing for the alienation of four million acres of the public lands. Much more evil, which we have no space to record, has been perpetrated by the same agency; but it should never be forgotten that the success so attained has only been due to the traitorous co-operation of a few Upper Canadian members. It therefore becomes an imperative duty on every Western Constituency to weigh carefully and scrutinize severely the antecedents of all such candidates as may present themselves for the honour of representing them in the new Parliament. Let them, above all, beware of demagogues, who promise every thing at the hustings and betray their constituencies at the earliest opportunity, either by means of unscrupulous acceptances of a bribe from the Ministry of the day, or by an equally fatal silent vote when their votes should be heard in solemn protest against all iniquities and injustice attempted to be foisted upon the country. Upper Canada requires, at the present moment, men possessed rather of moderate than extreme views, but determined to have even justice at the hands of the Legislature; she wants, too, men who have not only the honesty to vote correctly, but the eloquence to expound their views and the courage to support them.

Let constituents remember that the future of Upper Canada is entirely in their hands. On their patriotism and discretion it depends whether this section of the Province shall assume the place to which its wealth and population entitle it, or whether it shall continue to be a mere tributary to the French part of the Province. It will be strange indeed if the Anglo-Saxon race willingly chooses a state of vassalage when with a slight effort it may obtain its full share of freedom; but we shall assuredly be doomed to remain in our present humiliating position unless we take steps to weed the representation of many of those who now disagree it by their unwhimsing word of principle; to remove those other legislators, not less dangerous to Upper Canadian security, the honesty of whose principles may not be called in question, but who have not the ability to perform the duties they have assumed, and whose well-intended but misplaced zeal helps to damage the cause which they are perhaps earnestly endeavoring to serve.

News Items.

It is stated that the Hon. Robert Baldwin has been solicited to come forward as a candidate for the South Riding of Hastings, but has refused to do so; in consequence of which the Hon. John Ross is spoken of as a candidate to oppose Mr. Flint. Mr. Ross is too well known in that part of the country as a political juggler, to entertain the slightest hope of success; to Mr. Baldwin, no doubt he would have been returned triumphantly had he accepted the invitation.

The Hon. Mr. Tarrill has been returned for Stanstead by acclamation.

It is stated to be the intention of his Worship the Mayor and on the 11th of the month of Montreal, to give a public and cordial welcome to Her Majesty's 39th Regiment.

Kingston is following suit in reference to the Crimean troops to be quartered there.

A resolution of the City Council of Quebec to give a public reception to the Crimean troops, has been endorsed by a public meeting presided over by the Mayor.

A telegraphic report from Washington says that Senator Marcella has left that city, having been appointed Nicaragua Minister to England. Appointed by whom asks the New York *Commercial*? The Rival Walker Government?

At last the separate judgments of three Clergy Judges on the great Rectories case have been given. In the main, point, they are unanimous. Messrs. Blake, Eton and Spraggs are all equally of one opinion, viz. that the Rectory of St. James is a legally established institution. By several different roads they arrive at this common conclusion.

The recent regulation in the Imperial Post-office permitting the registration of books and other packets besides letters, will apply not only to packets transmitted by Post within the United Kingdom, but also to those addressed to any British colony or possession. Henceforward, therefore, such packets, when for letters, within the Kingdom, or for any British colony or possession, on which the ordinary postage is prepaid by stamps, together with a registration fee of 6d, may be registered.

The Head Quarters of the 9th Regiment, just arrived from the Crimea, will be stationed in Toronto, and the left wing will remain in Kingston.

The Quebec *Gazette* says, that if Mr. Dallas be not dismissed—if no adequate notice be taken of the dismissal of Mr. Crampton, the American Government will make that a cause of war by insisting that they have been treated with contempt!

It is said that the Canadian Ministry intend to prorogue Parliament, if possible, on the 15th or 19th of June.

The *Leif* informs us that a majority of the House deserted ministers on the separate school question, and yet they do not think of resigning. The confidence of the people's representatives seems in no way necessary to their official existence; if they cannot command a majority, the next best thing, in their estimation, is to hold office with a minority. A defeat is merely a ministerial accident; a thing to be joked over or laughed at.

A law has been passed by the Legislature of Iowa providing that trains shall come to a full stop on approaching a crossing under a penalty of \$500, half to go to the informer. If life or property is destroyed by violation of this Act, the penalty is double the value of the property, or from \$10,000 to \$50,000 for life, to be recovered by the representative of the deceased. Amount recovered to go to the widow and children, if any; if neither, to go to other persons alive. This is a good law; let Canada try it.

It is said that Senator Brooks, who assumed to be nominated Governor for South Carolina at the general election, as a reward for his treacherous and brutal assault on Mr. Sumner. Rascaldom is jealous of its children.

CANADA.

Another Defeat of Ministers.

The question of Separate Schools was taken up on the 12th, the five weeks having expired for which the motion of Mr. Brown in their abolition, together with the amendment of Mr. Follen to give to Roman Catholics in Upper Canada the same privileges as are now enjoyed by Protestants in Lower Canada, and the other amendment of Mr. Spence, that any change in the Common School Law of Upper Canada is inexpedient, were formally postponed.

Mr. Spence's amendment, was defeated by a majority of 46 to 40. The following is the division, which presents very remarkable features:—

YEAS.—Alley, Biggar, Attorney General, Cartier, Cassault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Church, Clarke, Crawford, Crysler, Daly, Dionne, Dostaler, Drummond, Follen, Fortin, Fournier, Gill, Guvremont, Laporte, Le Boulle, Lemieux, Attorney General Macdonald, McLean, Masson, Meagher, Monaghan, Angus Morrison, Polette, Poulin, Poirer, Powell, Solicitor General Ross, Shaw, Stevenson, and Turcotte.—40.

NAYS.—Aikens, Bell, Bousquet, Brown, Bureau, Chapais, Chisholm, Christie, Cogger, Cook, Jean B. Dostaler, Dore, Desaulniers, Ferguson, Givens, A. Dorian, Dorian, Fellen, Follen, Hartman, Holton, Hout, Fraser, Frazee, Gibson, Givens, Laberge, Lavigne, Laporte, J. S. Macdonald, Rodrick McDonald, Marchildon, Matheson, Mattice, Merritt, Munro, Murray, Pappin, Patrick, Prevost, Rhodes, Robinson, Scatcherd, Tache, Thibault, Valois, and Wright.—46.

The effect upon the House and the gallery was electrical; and was increased when Mr. Cauchon rose, and in a violent speech denounced the folly of members from Lower Canada, who supported Mr. Follen's motion contrary to his (Cauchon's) advice, and were thus helping to forward the views of the member for Lambton. Mr. Follen in reply accused the Ministry of Cowardice and those of his friends, for the sake of conciliating their opponents. Mr. J. S. Macdonald, dejected at length upon the defeat which the Ministry had suffered, and claimed the vote as an unmistakable expression of the opinion of Upper Canada against Separate Schools. Mr. Powell believed the question of Separate Schools had received its quietus in Canada West, and they would die out of themselves. The people of Upper Canada were not prepared to extend the principle of Separate Schools; and their extension being agitated, the effect would be their entire abolition. He himself would hereafter vote against the Ministry for being afraid to express an opinion that was so evident in Upper Canada. Mr. Alleyan appealed to his friends from Lower Canada not to encourage an attempt to introduce discord among them.

Other members spoke to the question. Mr. Brown said—Upper Canada was nearly unanimous in opinion against these schools. The whole system of Lower Canada was sectarian. The agitation in Upper Canada originated with the Roman hierarchy, and not with the people. It had been said that the Roman Catholics would put out every man who opposed Separate Schools in this House. He (Mr. Brown) wished no better recommendation to the electors.

The amendment of Mr. Follen was then put and lost on the following division—YEAS 22, NAYS 73.

The original motion was then put and lost on a division as follows:—

YEAS.—Messieurs Aikens, Bell, Biggar, Brown, Chisholm, Christie, Cogger, Cook, Delong, Fellen, Ferguson, Foley, Fraser, Freeman, Gamble, Guvremont, Hartman, Jackson, John S. Macdonald, Mackenzie, Matheson, Mattice, Munro, Murray, Patrick, Powell, Robinson, Rolph, Scatcherd, Supply, Wright, and Yielding.—31.

NAYS.—Messieurs Alley, Bellingham, Bousquet, Brown, Bureau, Attorney General Cartier, Cassault, Cauchon, Cayley, Chabot, Chapais, Church, Clarke, Crysler, Daly, Dore, Desaulniers, Dionne, Jean B. E. Dorian, Antoine A. Dorian, Destaler, Drummond, Ewart, Fellen, Fraser, Thomas Gibson, Givens, Laberge, Lavigne, Laporte, Le Boulle, Lemieux, Lavigne, A. Dorian, J. S. Macdonald, Rodrick McDonald, McLean, Monaghan, Angus Morrison, O'Farrell, Pappin, Polette, Poulin, Poirer, Powell, Solicitor General Ross, Shaw, Stevenson, Tache, Thibault, Turcotte, and Valois.—61.

The Upper Canada vote on this division was 31 to 17, a majority of 14 against the Ministry.

Mr. McCalmont and the Victoria Bridge.

We bespeak attention to the following letter from Mr. McCalmont a London capitalist of eminence, and late a Director of the Grand Trunk Railway Company. It will be observed that he speaks bitterly of deception which he alleges has been practiced on the Company in connection with the construction of the Victoria Bridge and that he has resigned his office of Director of the Company, in order to pursue enquiry further.

He complains of the extravagant cost of the Bridge, and alleges that the Company are being led blindfold into a reckless expenditure. It is to this Company, thus charged by one of its own directors with gross mismanagement of its affairs, that the Government desire us to give three millions of money to abandon the only control which we have over its behavior. Who but a knave or a madman would yield to such a demand?

3, CROWN COURT, PHILIP STREET, LONDON, APRIL 30, 1855.

GENTLEMEN,—Having for some time past endeavored to enlist my co-conductors, in an enquiry as to whether such an expenditure as £1,400,000 for a connecting link to your Railway system could be obtained from them, I have been disappointed. It is a fact, however, that the Government are endeavoring to obtain from them a sum of £3,000,000 for the same purpose, and I have been endeavoring to make known to you the steps which I have considered it right to take in furtherance of my interests.

I now beg, therefore, to lay before you a letter dated 29th March, from Charles Liddle Esq., Civil Engineer, of 21, Abingdon Street, Westminster, to myself, together with the correspondence and reports to which it refers, on the subject of the Victoria Bridge across the St. Lawrence at Montreal.

These communications have been Mr. Liddle and myself were preceded by the refusal of Mr. Stephen to confer with him on the subject, when invited, at my suggestion, on behalf of the Board to do so. It seems to me intolerable that an enquiry should be thus eluded by the exclusion of the Company from professional opinion, beyond that which Mr. Stephenson's election, in which he would naturally seek support for the conclusions to which he has committed himself.

I will be in your recollection that at the public meeting held at the City of London Tavern in July last, when your sanction was obtained to certain concessions made by the Contractors, it was announced that they had consented to a modification of the con-

tract for the Bridge; that the works on it were to be almost suspended for some time, pending an assurance from Mr. Stephenson, that until the plans of the Bridge should be reconsidered, the progress of the works was to be chiefly confined to those portions, such as the approaches, which would be common to whatever structure might be eventually adopted, an assurance by the way strangely irreconcilable with paragraph 70 in his Report, and paragraph 20 in the Report of his assistant Mr. Clark; and you were assured of the existence of an opportunity of consideration, whether some plan of construction might not be devised, whereby all the advantages to be derived from completing this important line in the great chain of communication, may be obtained at a less charge upon the undertaking.

I am constrained to express my opinion that any expectation of such a result, although obtainable, will prove a delusion, unless an unreserved and candid enquiry into the subject be insisted on. As regards the plan, an overwhelming preponderance of authority as well as demonstration, will be found in favour of a more economical construction, than that prescribed by Mr. Stephenson; as regards the contract, which, according to the prospectus is founded upon estimates framed by Messrs. Stephenson and A. M. Ross I affirm, that from being out of the question, these estimates are based on error.

The document now laid before you may help to suggest a future course. They deserve your attentive perusal and consideration.

Surely, among the shareholders, there must be many gentlemen competent to form a correct judgment on the matter, and I trust that some of you will come forward and object. What is to be insisted upon is inquiry, an uncompromising, straight-forward enquiry, with a pre-determination to arrive at a knowledge of the true merits of the case, and so to be in a position to deal with whatever circumstances may arise.

The Board is in the dark, and is consequently, unqualified to negotiate intelligently with the contractors, under either existing circumstances or probable contingencies. Pending such considerations of the subject, as I trust you will insist and insist upon, all expenditure upon the Bridge ought to be arrested.

In the hope that a suitable inquiry may be instituted by you, I will abstain from comment upon the less judicious manner in which the company are being led blindfolded in regard to this Bridge.

Before concluding, I beg to acquaint you, that as the exercise of that reserve which may become a Director is incompatible with my sense of my duty to you, I have, in order to judge myself for addressing you as I do now, judged it expedient to withdraw from the board, and I have accordingly tendered my resignation as a Director.

I am, Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, ROBERT McCALMONT.

Parliamentary.

There was great excitement in the House on the 13th, when Mr. Cassault, a gentleman of considerable ability and influence in the District of Quebec, hitherto a staunch supporter of the Ministry, openly denounced the policy of the Government, and declared his dissent in the matter of the London and St. Mary's Railway and of intention of extending the Trois Pistoles Railroad to the interests of the Western portions of the Grand Trunk Railroad. This defection greatly alarmed the Government and delighted the opposition; and the result of the vote on the resolutions of Mr. Cayley was looked for with great anxiety. The vote was taken at a late hour, but as it was in committee, the names were not taken down. Nearly the whole of the members for the district of Quebec voted in the negative. The report of the committee is ordered to be received on Tuesday, when the bill must be renewed, after which a bill must be introduced and passed through the usual stages. It is impossible to predict whether the scheme for aid will be finally sanctioned or not, as almost every day opens some new phase of parties in the House, and two or three votes will turn the scale.—*Colonist*.

Qualifications.

The qualifications of the new Provincial Secretary, (Mr. Tarrill) for his office, are thus summed up by the Montreal *Argus*:—

"Oliver Cromwell boasted at one time of having a most excellent Secretary, who, however, under no trifling disability, that of being unable either to read or write. Our Province will be better served if the Secretary's requirements embrace both these qualifications, but if he repeat say true, there they end. The mysteries of grammar are said to be a mystery as heretofore, and the books of accounts to be a mystery as heretofore. The Orthography is beyond his comprehension; and what of that? He can appeal to great names for a similar deficiency. Sheridan says, Moore, never was able to spell correctly."

Glove Factory.

We dare say few of our countrymen, and probably but very many of our countrymen, are aware of the existence of an extensive Glove Manufactory, in the village of Beachville, near Woodstock, and adjoining the Great Western Railway. Such is the fact, nevertheless, for the other day we had a visit from the firm of Jackson & Co., the proprietors of the establishment, who exhibited to us some beautiful samples of ladies' kid gloves, for which he was taking orders in this city, and in the country.

The establishment is a very extensive one, and employs constantly from 20 to 30 hands in manufacturing the different description of gloves from the raw material of Kid, Buck, and Goat skins. We believe it is the only establishment of the kind in Canada, and has thus far met with sufficient encouragement to warrant the manufacturers in producing better and cheaper gloves than the imported article. The manufactory is being gradually extended in its operations, and has received much assistance from Mr. Hook, a resident of Beachville, who has been much to bring it to its present state of perfection. There can be no doubt that such an establishment is destined to be one of the most beneficial now in operation in Canada West, and we trust it will continue to meet with the liberal support it has already received. Beachville is fast becoming a place of considerable importance for manufacturers. It has increased wonderfully since the opening of the Great Western Railway, and in a few years has fair to become a large town. It has the benefit of good water privileges, besides being admirably located, and what is of more importance still, it is in the way of its business, men are spirited and enterprising, a fact clearly proved by the extensive manufacturing establishments now in full operation there.—*Spectator*.

New York, June 10.

The *City of New York* has burned this morning, while on her regular trip between this city and Newark. Passengers taken off, with the exception of one lady and two gentlemen, who were drowned. She had 100 passengers, and a large freight on board. Three steam tugs towed her on to the Jersey flats.

The President of the Council.

Mr. Philip Vankoughnet has now been a member of the Council for three weeks, yet no serious attempt has been made to obtain a seat for him. Mr. Crysler and Mr. Bowes have declined to sacrifice themselves for his benefit, it was next tried to oust Mr. Mitchell on Mr. G's case, but he has not yet concluded his deliberations, for him. The President of the Council's hopes in that quarter have been blighted prematurely. Mr. Ogilvie R. Gowan has intimated his intention to repeat his experiment on North Ontario, and that, of course, leaves no chance for Mr. Vankoughnet. Even if Mr. Gowan had been willing to resign his pretensions, however, we believe that neither Mr. Archibald Maclean nor Mr. Allan McDowell, both of whom have claims on the constituency, would have given way for Mr. Vankoughnet. North Ontario is evidently no go; and we now learn that the President does not intend to wait an election, but to present himself to seek the dissolution of the House, which is said to be expected immediately. We have had no faith in the idea of an early dissolution, if the Government got through the session; and in our belief we have been strengthened by the unwillingness of the Quebec party to go to the country; but if Mr. V. does not seek a constituency now, we are bound to conclude that a general election is to be held soon. We cannot think that Sir Edmund Head is keeping in his Council, as head of a department, a man who does not belong to either branch of the legislature, who has never received the popular sanction for his appointment, and who cannot be said to be responsible to any one. It is bad enough to appoint such a one to office and to keep him for three weeks without a seat, but to admit him to the Council of the Province for an indefinite time, till a parliament expires at the end of its term, is surely more than Sir Edmund Head will count on. If we are to have a new election, the Legislature ought to be kept in ignorance, and members of both sides of the House should press the Government for information.—*Globe*.

Grand Trunk Scheme.

The House has been in committee of the whole on Mr. Cayley's resolutions in aid of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, since Mr. Cayley spoke at length in support of the resolutions. He went over the original arrangements, and showed that the whole of the works remaining to be completed on the 1st April, under last year's agreement, amounted to £316,000, which would be furnished in a few weeks. The cost of the work completed was £7,862,400 or £1,181,576 more than the estimated cost. The funds in the company's hands were £47,000, £100,000, worth 85 per cent. The Company had been charged to lay out money on auxiliary roads, which had received the funds available to pay the contractors. The contractors had just offered to give up their contract upon payment for work done at a valuation. All the funds of the company would be required to finish the work from Stratford to St. Thomas, and therefore the proposition was made to allow them to issue Preferential bonds. He went on to argue the necessity of completing the road with a view to the best interests of the Province.

Mr. Brown complained of the delay in furnishing information, and of the necessity of waiting being given to consider the figures given by Mr. Cayley this evening. He saw no reason for giving further aid, and to make needless portions of the road. He would not build the Victoria Bridge at present, but when it was necessary to build it, it should be a public work, and not subject to the exclusive control of the Grand Trunk Company. He had no idea that the Company would ever build roads which would not pay them. This would not be the last demand made upon the country.

Mr. Chapais stated that the guarantee on the road to Trois Pistoles had been surrendered last year, on the clear understanding that it was only a temporary surrender. He maintained that the part of the road would pay as well as any road towards extending the line to Halifax.—Mr. Laberge asked for more tangible information than had been furnished.—Mr. Cartier supported the resolutions of great length. The Company had expended all its means in making the western part of the road, and its finances had been crippled by the war. The funds raised under these resolutions would only

into the comfortable bachelor ship of the hon. member for Dorchester but paradoxical as it may appear, he has no objection to the Chief Commissioner of Public Works in a great many ways. The darlings too "lug" vigorously at the public test.

A good deal of political trouble now prevails in Persia, and there is a pretty general feeling in the country in favour of annexation to the British Empire. An East Indian paper called the *Indus*, of the 15th March, has the following remarks in allusion thereto:—"By a native vessel which arrived yesterday, we learn that Captain Jones, the Consul at Bushire, has hauled down his flag and left the place, and that the port has been placed in a state of blockade. Our informant is a Persian merchant of respectability, who has connections and relations at Bushire, and we therefore believe that this may be relied upon. He informs us, moreover, that Persian troops were rapidly pouring into the town, and that the general impression was that war had become imminent. He also states that the feelings of the inhabitants, not only of Bushire, but of Persia generally, were decidedly in favour of annexation, inasmuch as the oppressions of the present Government have become intolerable. As an instance, he cited to us his own case. He had been deprived of property valued at some five and twenty thousand rupees within the last few months, on one pretext or another, and he assures us that his is by no means an isolated case.

We have intelligence from Bermuda to the 3rd instant. The Legislative Assembly was about to appoint a committee to enquire as to the most effectual mode by which the colony could be made to participate in the benefits of the reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada. Five British vessels lay around the island. They saluted the flags of France and England, on Queen Victoria's birth day. The Wesleyan missions were going on prosperously. A large quantity of rain had fallen, and the crops were in a luxuriant state. It was thought that the yield of potatoes would be short, by some thousands of barrels. The journals do not anticipate that anything serious will result from the Cramp-ton dismissal.

The St. John Observer states that an attempt to lay a cable for a telegraph across the Atlantic will soon be made. The length of the cable will be 2,400 miles. Two steamers, each with 200 miles of cable will meet midway between Ireland and Newfoundland, with the cables, and proceed to land in opposite directions.

The United States Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands has become very angry with that Government, because an article copied from the London Times, speaking slightly of the American Government, was copied into the *Polygraph* newspaper. Jonathan is bidding high for small beer respect abroad, if he enjoys none at home.

Harvest prospects in England are described as extremely good, and market as sure to decline unless the weather should become critical.

MARKETS.

NEWMARKET, June 11, 1856.
Wheat, 25s 6d per bushel.
Rye, 24s 6d per bushel.
Oats, 14s 6d per bushel.
Peas, 24s 6d per bushel.
Beans, 24s 6d per bushel.
Potatoes, 2s 6d per bushel.
HAY, 12s 6d per ton.
CORN, 12s 6d per bushel.

Toronto, June 18, 1856.
Wheat, 27s 6d per bushel.
Rye, 26s 6d per bushel.
Oats, 15s 6d per bushel.
Peas, 25s 6d per bushel.
Beans, 25s 6d per bushel.
Potatoes, 2s 6d per bushel.
HAY, 13s 6d per ton.
CORN, 13s 6d per bushel.

New York, June 18, 1856.
Wheat, 21s 6d per bushel.
Rye, 20s 6d per bushel.
Oats, 13s 6d per bushel.
Peas, 23s 6d per bushel.
Beans, 23s 6d per bushel.
Potatoes, 2s 6d per bushel.
HAY, 12s 6d per ton.
CORN, 12s 6d per bushel.

NEW YORK, June 18, 1856.
Wheat, 21s 6d per bushel.
Rye, 20s 6d per bushel.
Oats, 13s 6d per bushel.
Peas, 23s 6d per bushel.
Beans, 23s 6d per bushel.
Potatoes, 2s 6d per bushel.
HAY, 12s 6d per ton.
CORN, 12s 6d per bushel.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAMERS

ZIMMERMAN & PEARLESS,

Connecting at Niagara with Erie & Ontario R.R.

WILL, on and after Thursday May 22nd

1856, leave Toronto TRI-DAILY, for

Niagara, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

Leaves Toronto at 7 00 a.m.

and at 12 00 noon.

and at 4 00 p.m.

Connecting at Niagara with Trains on Erie

and Ontario Railroad for Suspension Bridge,

Clifton House, Chippewa, Buffalo, Rochester,

Syracuse, Rome, Utica, Albany, Boston, New

York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Steamer ZIMMERMAN will leave Brown's

Wharf, foot of Church Street.

Steamer PEARLESS will leave from Wharf

foot of Yonge Street.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Purser

on board, or of

R. ARNOLD,

Agent, at the New York Central

Railroad Office, Front Street, Toronto.

GEORGE B. REDFIELD,

Superintendent,

Toronto, May 22, 1856.

F. W. BATHRICK

INFORMS the Public that he has made

arrangements with the celebrated

firm of

SMALL & ADDISON,

By means of which he can furnish

PIANOS, MELODEONS,

AND ALL KINDS OF

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Cheap.

Also MUSIC, INSTRUCTION BOOKS,

&c., &c.

Newmarket, May 1, 1856.

FOR SALE.

VILLAGE LOTS 7 and 8 on Gosham-st.,

in the Village of Newmarket, on liberal

terms. For further particulars apply to

A. BOULTBEE, Newmarket.

May 31, 1856.

FARMERS READ THIS!

AND THINK TWICE

Before Purchasing Elsewhere.

The cheapest Grocery in Newmarket is

Charles J. Burnie's,

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE MR. JAMES FORBES'S HOTEL.

Where you will find the best selected and

most varied

STOCK OF GROCERIES

Kept by any one north of Toronto, such as:

Tea, Sugars, Coffee,

Tobacco (Plug & fine cut),

Barley, Rice, Oatmeal,

Nuts, Oranges,

Pepper Sauce,

Bottled Pickles,

Soda Biscuits,

Cheese, Crackers,

Baking Powder,

Soap, Candles,

And every description of Spices.

Which articles having been purchased on

the most advantageous terms, cannot be

surpassed as to quality and lowness of price.

All kinds of Farm Produce, Paper

Rags, and Sheep Skins, taken in exchange.

Also Cloth, Satinets,

Tweeds, Flannels (Plain

White & Fancy),

Blankets,

And other articles of Home Manufacture given in

exchange for

WOOL,

AND THE

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE

Allowed for the same.

CHAS. J. BURNIE.

Newmarket, 2nd June, 1856.

NEWMARKET FACTORY.

WOOL! WOOL!

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the

public that he has taken a lease of the

NEWMARKET WOOLLEN FACTORY,

and purchased the Stock in Trade, Notes,

and Accounts of Mr. Sandford Torry, the

late Lessee, and that he has assumed and

will pay all the debts of the said Sandford

Torry, contracted on account of said Factory,

and have appointed Mr. W. A. CLARKE, of

Newmarket, as my sole Agent and Man-

ager of the Factory.

URIAL TORRY.

WOOL!

THE Subscriber begs to announce to the

public, that the machinery in the

NEWMARKET FACTORY

is now in complete working order, and is

prepared to do

Custom Carding and Cloth Dressing

Promptly, and in a workmanlike manner.

He will also

Manufacture Wool on Shares, or by the Yard,

On the most reasonable terms.

Farmers and Merchants will find a hand-

some stock at this establishment of

Cloths, Satinets,

Tweeds, Flannels,

Blankets, Plaid dress goods,

And Shawls.

Which will be exchanged for Wool on terms

that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

Having secured the services of W. A.

Clarke as Agent and Manager and having

employed the best workmen that can be

found, the subscriber hopes to merit a con-

tinuance of that liberal patronage, which

has hitherto been bestowed upon this old and

deservingly popular establishment.

URIAL TORRY.

Newmarket, June 4th, 1856.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends

and the public generally, that he is a

beat increasing his STOCK OF BOOKS AND

STATIONERY, and continues to offer all in

his line at the New York prices.

NATIONAL SCHOOL BOOK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

At publisher's prices at

Nixon's Book Store.

THOMAS NIXON

Keeps on hand a first rate article of

TEA, which he will sell at the low-

est remunerating profit.

FISH! FISH! FISH!

A supply of Fresh Fish

can be had weekly at the Subscriber's Store,

opposite Hewitt's Hotel, Main-Street, New

market.

THOMAS NIXON.

THE Subscriber begs to call the attention

of the public generally to his Stock of

GROCERIES, comprising a choice selection of

Black and Green Tea, Coffee, Spices, &c.

THOMAS NIXON.

Dec. 18, 1855.

ROBERT BRODIE,

Carpenter and Builder,

WATER STREET, NEWMARKET.

R. B. thanked for past liberal patronage,

would remind his old customers and the

public generally, that he is prepared to take

contracts and execute all descriptions of

work in the above branches with punctual-

ity and economy.

Materials for building furnished when re-

quired.

Doors, Sash, Flooring, and Seasoned Lumber,

kept on hand.

Dec. 12, 1855.

WM. ADAMS,

Builder and House Carpenter,

BEGS to announce to his friends and the

public generally, that he is now prepared

to contract for the erection of all kinds of

Buildings.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL

Work done in the most approved style and

on reasonable terms. A share of public pa-

tronage is solicited.

A good supply of Sash, Window Blinds

and Doors, constantly on hand.

Residence—Water-Street, near the

Railroad, Newmarket.

Dec. 7, 1855.

A. BOULTBEE.

BARRISTER, Attorney, Solicitor in Chancery,

&c., &c., Newmarket.

25th

BIBLE DEPOSITORY.

BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS can be

had at the Society's prices upon appli-

cation to Thomas Nixon, at the Bible De-

pository, opposite Hewitt's Hotel Newmar-

ket.

April 8, 1856.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

THE Undersigned having commenced

the above business, lately carried on

by Mr. H. W. Halls, would solicit the patron-

age of all those wishing to purchase

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,

as he intends to sell as

CHEAP IF NOT CHEAPER,

than any similar establishment in Newmar-

ket. The work being executed under his

own eye he will warrant it to be of a sub-

stantial kind.

Custom work done on the shortest

notice.

T. H. KEOUGH.

Newmarket, May 28, 1856.

OYSTER SALOON.

A. M. HALL

BEGS leave to announce to the public, that

his

SALOON, ON MAIN-STREET,

is now fitted up in the most comfortab-

le style, where he will always be glad to sup-

ply his patrons with

FRESH OYSTERS,

Prepared to suit the varied taste of the mil-

lion and at most reasonable rates.

Newmarket, Dec. 18, 1855.

SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

JOSEPH CAWTHRA,

CORNER OF MAIN AND WATER-STREETS,

NEW MARKET.

THE Subscriber begs to inform the inhab-

itants of Newmarket, and the public in

general, that he has received the greater

part of his Spring and Summer Stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

which he proposes selling at the lowest re-

munerating prices. In Ladies' dress ma-

terial in particular, the selection will be

found in good taste, and adapted to the re-

quirements of the season. The following

embraces a part of the Stock, viz.:

Plain and Fancy Poplins,

do. do. Batistes,

Alma Cheeks, and Robe Dresses,

Plain & Figured Gowns, and Gros de Naples,

Summer de Laines, Cashmeres,

POETRY.

SPARKING SUNDAY NIGHT.

Sitting in the corner on a Sunday eve,
With a taper finger resting on your sleeve,
Staring off at nothing, with your face so bright,
Bless me! this is pleasant, sparking Sunday night!

Bless me! your heart is thumping, 'gainst your Sunday
vest,
Now wickedly 'tis working on this day of rest,
Bless me! oh! minutes, as they take their flight,
Bless me! ah! 'tis pleasant, sparking Sunday night!

Dad and mam are sleeping, on their peaceful bed,
Dreaming of the things, the folks in meeting said;
'Love ye one another,' ministers recite;
Bless me! don't we do it, sparking Sunday night!

One arm with gentle pressure, fingers round her
waist,
You squeeze her dimpled hand, her pointing lips
are so sweet,
She freely alms your face, but more in love than
spite,
Bless me! 'tis pleasant, sparking Sunday night!

But hush! the clock is striking, 'tis two o'clock
sum,
As sure as I'm a sinner, the time to go has come;
You ask with spiteful accents, 'if that old clock is
right?'
And wonder if it ever, sparked on Sunday night!

One, two, three, sweet kisses, four, five, six, you
hook;
But thinking that you rob her, give back those you
took;
Then as forth you hurry, from the fair ones sight,
Don't you wish each day, was only Sunday night!

KNICK-KNACKS.

Is there anything beautiful in the following—
We think that there is.

Take the bright shell
From its home on the sea,
And wherever it goes
It will sing of the sea.

So take the fond heart
From its home and its hearth,
'Twill sing of the loved
To the ends of the earth.

SEVEN DEADLY SINS.—1. Refusing to
take a newspaper. 2. Taking a newspaper
and not paying for it. 3. Not adver-
tising. 4. Getting married without send-
ing us any of the wedding cake. 5. Mak-
ing the Printing Office a loading piece. 6.
Reading the manuscript in the composi-
tor's hands. 7. Sending abusive letters
to the editor. For the first and second of-
fences no absolution can be granted. The
fourth is unpardonable. The fifth is death
by the law. For the balance, dispensation
can be received by special agreement.

Go it strong when you advertise. Busi-
ness is like architecture—its best support-
ers are full columns.

When is money damp? When it is *dece*
in the morning and mist at night.

What did a blind man take at breakfast
and recover his sight? He took a cup and
saw-sir.

Papa, I planted some potatoes in our gar-
den, said one of the smart youths of this
generation to his father, and asked—what
do you think came up? His father replied,
why, potatoes of course. The son—no sir!
there came up a drove of hogs and eat them
all.

A lady friend of ours says the first time
she was kissed by a "feller," she felt like
a big tub of roses swimming in honey, cologne,
nutmeg and blackberries. She also felt as
if something was running through her nerves
on feet of diamonds, escorted by several
little cupid suckles, the whole spread by
melted rainbows. Jerusalem! what power
there is in a full-breasted kiss!

John G. Sax, having been prevented by
a storm from fulfilling an appointment to
lecture, remarked in a letter of apology—
"I had no motive to break the engagement,
and every motive except a *leo-motive* to
keep it."

An old maid was asked to subscribe for
a newspaper—she answered no, she always
made her own news.

A gentleman met Curran, while an inva-
lid, limping along the streets: "Ah," said
he, "you walk slow." "Yes," replied
Curran, "but I am going fast."

POETRY.—"Couldst thou get young
pork, madam, to bake with your beans?"
said old Roger somewhat cynically as he
sat at the table one Sunday. "They told
me it was young," said the landlady. "Well,
it may be so, but gray hair is not a juve-
nile feature, by any means, in our latitude,
madam," continued he, fishing up one foot
and a half long with his fork. "He may
have been young, but he must have led a
very wicked life to be gray so soon." The
effect was prodigious. As he spoke he cast
a look along the table, and a heavy emotion
was visible among them, and the man who
sat opposite with his mouth full of edibles,
with which he had been endeavoring to
smother a laugh, grew dark with the effort,
and then collapsed, scattering dismay and
crumbs amid the nicely-plated folds of old
Roger's shirt frills.

The rose of Florida, the most beautiful
of flowers, emits no fragrance; the bird of
Paradise, the most beautiful of birds, gives
no song; the cypress of Greece, the finest
of trees, yields no fruit. Moral—Don't
judge too much by outward appearances.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN
CANADA.

THE "COLONIST,"
(DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, AND WEEKLY.)
ENJOYS a circulation inferior to no other New-
York paper in Canada, and is steadily increasing at
the rate of 100 Subscribers per month, or 600 per an-
num, being fully four times as fast as any other
Canadian Newspaper, and in a short time will be
one of the largest in the West.

THE DAILY "COLONIST"
Is found on almost every prominent breakfast
table in Toronto. The *Sentinel* and *Weekly*
Editions are read by all classes throughout Upper
Canada, the Clergy, the Merchant, and the
Farmer, as well as at the bedside of the sick, and
thousands upon thousands of whom receive
the *News* or *Week*, or *Weekly* "Colonist."
No other journal in Canada has so respectable and
at the same time so universal a circulation. The
wholesale and retail Dealers, the Forwarder,
and Professional Man the Artisan, and those seeking
employment, will find it for their interest to sub-
scribe in a Newspaper which is certain to reach
the highest as well as the humblest classes.
Ready advertisements which appear in the *Colonist*
pass through all the Editions, and is seen by
thousands of thousands of readers.

For a full and complete list of Ad-
vertising Rates, and full particulars of Service
Wanted, not exceeding *Four Lines* each, will be
published at 10. 25. per insertion, or 25. 50. per
week, and others Advertising by the year,
will be charged at the same Low Rates as by the
United States papers.

THE LEADER.

LITTLE MORE THAN THREE YEARS AGO,
the Proprietor of the *Leader*, without having
convinced for party support—without having es-
tablished any intermediate agency for the estab-
lishment of public opinion, and without having
obtained for himself the co-operation of a single
individual either in public or private life, announ-
cing his intention of publishing a first-class political
journal. The success of the person as well as the
political ability of the man, which characterized the
journalism throughout the Province, led him to an-
ticipate that a newspaper which should introduce
a new era in the political literature of the Province
would be successful. Only the few months after the
first issue—by discarding personalities, unless when
they were unavoidable—by assuming to storm the
citadel of public opinion by argument rather than
by appeals to passion and prejudice, and not
falling to win its way into the hearts and
minds of an intelligent community. Taking a
stand from the present stand-point, the Proprietor
feels that he can congratulate himself on the real-
ization of his high anticipations. Only the few
months after the first issue of its existence, the
readiness with which the public supported it, justified
an enlargement. A few months more, and he found
himself enlarged in the same manner. The issue of
the journal from a Semi-Weekly to a Daily Edition.
An enlargement, both in the Daily and the Weekly,
had to be made at a later date, and about 12
months ago, by the incorporation of the *Daily* *Post*
with the *Leader*, and the important position of
first place was taken by the issue of an Evening as well
as a Morning edition, along with the two Semi-
Weekly and two Weekly editions. Eighteen sep-
arate issues of the *Leader* were published in the
same Press and under the same Proprietorship,
which first sent forth the Semi-Weekly *Leader* in
1852, to win its way to public favor.

A few months ago, and before the *Leader*
had completed the third year of its existence,
a step still more important in newspaper improve-
ment was taken by the Proprietor. At a sacrifice
which every other journal on this continent—the
New York Tribune excepted—has never known,
he have shrunk from, he determined on discarding
the handbill system of advertising by the use of
large type, displayed over a great surface, and not
confining the space which might be devoted to
reading matter, but destroying that luxury of the
mechanical appearance of the paper, which forms
so marked a feature in the English Journals as
compared with those of the United States, France,
and Germany. Along with this plan of discarding
the Proprietor made simultaneously another
change, which probably aggravated the sacrifice,
without being correspondingly satisfactory, in the
shape of an improvement. This change is neces-
sary to win its way into the hearts and
minds of an intelligent community. At a sacrifice
which every other journal on this continent—the
New York Tribune excepted—has never known,
he have shrunk from, he determined on discarding
the handbill system of advertising by the use of
large type, displayed over a great surface, and not
confining the space which might be devoted to
reading matter, but destroying that luxury of the
mechanical appearance of the paper, which forms
so marked a feature in the English Journals as
compared with those of the United States, France,
and Germany. Along with this plan of discarding
the Proprietor made simultaneously another
change, which probably aggravated the sacrifice,

without being correspondingly satisfactory, in the
shape of an improvement. This change is neces-
sary to win its way into the hearts and
minds of an intelligent community. At a sacrifice
which every other journal on this continent—the
New York Tribune excepted—has never known,
he have shrunk from, he determined on discarding
the handbill system of advertising by the use of
large type, displayed over a great surface, and not
confining the space which might be devoted to
reading matter, but destroying that luxury of the
mechanical appearance of the paper, which forms
so marked a feature in the English Journals as
compared with those of the United States, France,
and Germany. Along with this plan of discarding
the Proprietor made simultaneously another
change, which probably aggravated the sacrifice,

without being correspondingly satisfactory, in the
shape of an improvement. This change is neces-
sary to win its way into the hearts and
minds of an intelligent community. At a sacrifice
which every other journal on this continent—the
New York Tribune excepted—has never known,
he have shrunk from, he determined on discarding
the handbill system of advertising by the use of
large type, displayed over a great surface, and not
confining the space which might be devoted to
reading matter, but destroying that luxury of the
mechanical appearance of the paper, which forms
so marked a feature in the English Journals as
compared with those of the United States, France,
and Germany. Along with this plan of discarding
the Proprietor made simultaneously another
change, which probably aggravated the sacrifice,

without being correspondingly satisfactory, in the
shape of an improvement. This change is neces-
sary to win its way into the hearts and
minds of an intelligent community. At a sacrifice
which every other journal on this continent—the
New York Tribune excepted—has never known,
he have shrunk from, he determined on discarding
the handbill system of advertising by the use of
large type, displayed over a great surface, and not
confining the space which might be devoted to
reading matter, but destroying that luxury of the
mechanical appearance of the paper, which forms
so marked a feature in the English Journals as
compared with those of the United States, France,
and Germany. Along with this plan of discarding
the Proprietor made simultaneously another
change, which probably aggravated the sacrifice,

without being correspondingly satisfactory, in the
shape of an improvement. This change is neces-
sary to win its way into the hearts and
minds of an intelligent community. At a sacrifice
which every other journal on this continent—the
New York Tribune excepted—has never known,
he have shrunk from, he determined on discarding
the handbill system of advertising by the use of
large type, displayed over a great surface, and not
confining the space which might be devoted to
reading matter, but destroying that luxury of the
mechanical appearance of the paper, which forms
so marked a feature in the English Journals as
compared with those of the United States, France,
and Germany. Along with this plan of discarding
the Proprietor made simultaneously another
change, which probably aggravated the sacrifice,

without being correspondingly satisfactory, in the
shape of an improvement. This change is neces-
sary to win its way into the hearts and
minds of an intelligent community. At a sacrifice
which every other journal on this continent—the
New York Tribune excepted—has never known,
he have shrunk from, he determined on discarding
the handbill system of advertising by the use of
large type, displayed over a great surface, and not
confining the space which might be devoted to
reading matter, but destroying that luxury of the
mechanical appearance of the paper, which forms
so marked a feature in the English Journals as
compared with those of the United States, France,
and Germany. Along with this plan of discarding
the Proprietor made simultaneously another
change, which probably aggravated the sacrifice,

without being correspondingly satisfactory, in the
shape of an improvement. This change is neces-
sary to win its way into the hearts and
minds of an intelligent community. At a sacrifice
which every other journal on this continent—the
New York Tribune excepted—has never known,
he have shrunk from, he determined on discarding
the handbill system of advertising by the use of
large type, displayed over a great surface, and not
confining the space which might be devoted to
reading matter, but destroying that luxury of the
mechanical appearance of the paper, which forms
so marked a feature in the English Journals as
compared with those of the United States, France,
and Germany. Along with this plan of discarding
the Proprietor made simultaneously another
change, which probably aggravated the sacrifice,

without being correspondingly satisfactory, in the
shape of an improvement. This change is neces-
sary to win its way into the hearts and
minds of an intelligent community. At a sacrifice
which every other journal on this continent—the
New York Tribune excepted—has never known,
he have shrunk from, he determined on discarding
the handbill system of advertising by the use of
large type, displayed over a great surface, and not
confining the space which might be devoted to
reading matter, but destroying that luxury of the
mechanical appearance of the paper, which forms
so marked a feature in the English Journals as
compared with those of the United States, France,
and Germany. Along with this plan of discarding
the Proprietor made simultaneously another
change, which probably aggravated the sacrifice,

without being correspondingly satisfactory, in the
shape of an improvement. This change is neces-
sary to win its way into the hearts and
minds of an intelligent community. At a sacrifice
which every other journal on this continent—the
New York Tribune excepted—has never known,
he have shrunk from, he determined on discarding
the handbill system of advertising by the use of
large type, displayed over a great surface, and not
confining the space which might be devoted to
reading matter, but destroying that luxury of the
mechanical appearance of the paper, which forms
so marked a feature in the English Journals as
compared with those of the United States, France,
and Germany. Along with this plan of discarding
the Proprietor made simultaneously another
change, which probably aggravated the sacrifice,

without being correspondingly satisfactory, in the
shape of an improvement. This change is neces-
sary to win its way into the hearts and
minds of an intelligent community. At a sacrifice
which every other journal on this continent—the
New York Tribune excepted—has never known,
he have shrunk from, he determined on discarding
the handbill system of advertising by the use of
large type, displayed over a great surface, and not
confining the space which might be devoted to
reading matter, but destroying that luxury of the
mechanical appearance of the paper, which forms
so marked a feature in the English Journals as
compared with those of the United States, France,
and Germany. Along with this plan of discarding
the Proprietor made simultaneously another
change, which probably aggravated the sacrifice,

without being correspondingly satisfactory, in the
shape of an improvement. This change is neces-
sary to win its way into the hearts and
minds of an intelligent community. At a sacrifice
which every other journal on this continent—the
New York Tribune excepted—has never known,
he have shrunk from, he determined on discarding
the handbill system of advertising by the use of
large type, displayed over a great surface, and not
confining the space which might be devoted to
reading matter, but destroying that luxury of the
mechanical appearance of the paper, which forms
so marked a feature in the English Journals as
compared with those of the United States, France,
and Germany. Along with this plan of discarding
the Proprietor made simultaneously another
change, which probably aggravated the sacrifice,

without being correspondingly satisfactory, in the
shape of an improvement. This change is neces-
sary to win its way into the hearts and
minds of an intelligent community. At a sacrifice
which every other journal on this continent—the
New York Tribune excepted—has never known,
he have shrunk from, he determined on discarding
the handbill system of advertising by the use of
large type, displayed over a great surface, and not
confining the space which might be devoted to
reading matter, but destroying that luxury of the
mechanical appearance of the paper, which forms
so marked a feature in the English Journals as
compared with those of the United States, France,
and Germany. Along with this plan of discarding
the Proprietor made simultaneously another
change, which probably aggravated the sacrifice,

without being correspondingly satisfactory, in the
shape of an improvement. This change is neces-
sary to win its way into the hearts and
minds of an intelligent community. At a sacrifice
which every other journal on this continent—the
New York Tribune excepted—has never known,
he have shrunk from, he determined on discarding
the handbill system of advertising by the use of
large type, displayed over a great surface, and not
confining the space which might be devoted to
reading matter, but destroying that luxury of the
mechanical appearance of the paper, which forms
so marked a feature in the English Journals as
compared with those of the United States, France,
and Germany. Along with this plan of discarding
the Proprietor made simultaneously another
change, which probably aggravated the sacrifice,

without being correspondingly satisfactory, in the
shape of an improvement. This change is neces-
sary to win its way into the hearts and
minds of an intelligent community. At a sacrifice
which every other journal on this continent—the
New York Tribune excepted—has never known,
he have shrunk from, he determined on discarding
the handbill system of advertising by the use of
large type, displayed over a great surface, and not
confining the space which might be devoted to
reading matter, but destroying that luxury of the
mechanical appearance of the paper, which forms
so marked a feature in the English Journals as
compared with those of the United States, France,
and Germany. Along with this plan of discarding
the Proprietor made simultaneously another
change, which probably aggravated the sacrifice,

without being correspondingly satisfactory, in the
shape of an improvement. This change is neces-
sary to win its way into the hearts and
minds of an intelligent community. At a sacrifice
which every other journal on this continent—the
New York Tribune excepted—has never known,
he have shrunk from, he determined on discarding
the handbill system of advertising by the use of
large type, displayed over a great surface, and not
confining the space which might be devoted to
reading matter, but destroying that luxury of the
mechanical appearance of the paper, which forms
so marked a feature in the English Journals as
compared with those of the United States, France,
and Germany. Along with this plan of discarding
the Proprietor made simultaneously another
change, which probably aggravated the sacrifice,

without being correspondingly satisfactory, in the
shape of an improvement. This change is neces-
sary to win its way into the hearts and
minds of an intelligent community. At a sacrifice
which every other journal on this continent—the
New York Tribune excepted—has never known,
he have shrunk from, he determined on discarding
the handbill system of advertising by the use of
large type, displayed over a great surface, and not
confining the space which might be devoted to
reading matter, but destroying that luxury of the
mechanical appearance of the paper, which forms
so marked a feature in the English Journals as
compared with those of the United States, France,
and Germany. Along with this plan of discarding
the Proprietor made simultaneously another
change, which probably aggravated the sacrifice,

without being correspondingly satisfactory, in the
shape of an improvement. This change is neces-
sary to win its way into the hearts and
minds of an intelligent community. At a sacrifice
which every other journal on this continent—the
New York Tribune excepted—has never known,
he have shrunk from, he determined on discarding
the handbill system of advertising by the use of
large type, displayed over a great surface, and not
confining the space which might be devoted to
reading matter, but destroying that luxury of the
mechanical appearance of the paper, which forms
so marked a feature in the English Journals as
compared with those of the United States, France,
and Germany. Along with this plan of discarding
the Proprietor made simultaneously another
change, which probably aggravated the sacrifice,

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, 1856.

The *Tribune* is now in the midst of its
fifteenth year; Vol. XV, of its weekly issue
commenced on the first of September last.
The American public need not now be made
acquainted with its character or claims to
consideration. With but a subordinate re-
gard for prudence, policy or popularity, it
has aimed to stand for Righteousness, for
Truth, for Humanity, against fortified Iniq-
uity, Fraud and Oppression. There is not a
slave-trader on this Continent, though he
may never read anything but his bills of sale
and notes payable, who does not know and
hate the *Tribune*; there is not an exten-
sive fabricator of drugged and poisonous
Liquors who does not consider it a very
dangerous and immoral paper, and wonder
why its publication is tolerated in a com-
mercial, cotton-buying city like New York.
The Newark *Mercury* once forcibly re-
marked that it had never known a hard
gripping, screwing, avaricious employer, who
was not hostile to the *Tribune*, nor one emi-
nently generous and kindly who did not
like it. Prompt and plain spoken in its
denunciations of iniquity and abuses of power,
while claiming no exemption from human
fallibility, it may have done temporary in-
justice to individuals, but it has never been
unfaithful to Principle, nor deaf to the cries
of the wronged and suffering. In its col-
umns the advocates of novel and unpopular
theories contemplating the melioration of
human woes, especially those of the voice-
less and down-trodden have ever found
audience and hospitality; while it has ar-
dently resisted and will persistently combat
every attempt to proscriber and degrade any
class because of diversities of Nativity
Creed or Color.

In defiance of calumnies the most atroc-
ious, and of hostilities the most deadly and
unending, the *Tribune* has grown steadily in
public appreciation from the day of its origi-
nating. Its means of serving the public have
been augmented in proportion. Instead of a
single editor with one or two assistants, its
organization now comprises a numerous
body of writers, each fitted by special ac-
complishment and experience for the par-
ticular line of discussion to which his pen is
devoted; the daily amount of reading mat-
ter given more than quadruples that of its
earliest issues; a staff of valued correspon-
dents encircles the globe, transmitting early
and intelligent narrations of whatever is
most worthy of attention; while Politics,
Legislation, Literature, Art, History—in
short whatever affects the social well-being
of mankind, Polemic Theology alone excepted
—finds here the freest and most searching
discussion.

Attached by profound conviction to the
beneficent policy of Industrial develop-
ment, and Internal Intercommunication whose
most conspicuous champion through the last
Half-Century was HENRY CLAY—imbu-
ed, moreover with that spirit of forbear-
ance toward our weaker neighbors and to-
ward the much wronged Aborigines of this
Continent and of peace with all which will
hallow the name of Whig, the *Tribune*,
while surrendering no jot of its proper inde-
pendence, co-operated earnestly and ardently
with the Whig party so long as its vitality
was preserved. When in 1850-2 an attempt
was made to interpolate slave-hunting into
its creed, we steadily resisted that imposition
when at the close of the last Presidential
canvass, it was seen that a large portion of
the Whigs preferred to defeat their own
party, rather than allow its Anti-Slavery
wing to share its triumph, even under a con-
servative Chief on a Pro-Slavery platform,
we knew and proclaimed that the Whig party
was no more. Subsequent events, including
the rise and culmination of the Know-Nothing
conspiracy, and the speedy absorption
thereof of the whole force of Pro-Slavery
Whigism, only confirmed our unshaken
anticipations. With no sickly lamentations,
therefore for the inevitable bygone, but with
hope, and joy, and sympathy, and words of
cheer, have we hailed the beginning and
watched the progress of that mighty RE-
PUBLICAN movement which, impelled by
the perfidious violation of the Missouri
Compact, and stimulated by the astounding
outrages whereof the rights of the Free
Settlers of Kansas have been the victims—
by the repeated and utter violation of their
elections by an armed mob collected by
conspiracy and hurried suddenly upon them
from the border counties of the neighboring
Slave State, is destined to sweep away the
landmarks of old party feuds, and unite the
true hearts and strong arms of the free-
soiled in one mighty effort to confine the
scourge and scandal of our country within
the limits of the States which unwisely up-
hold it. To the success of this effort the
energies of the *Tribune* will be sternly de-
voted; while the TEMPERANCE RE-
FORM, including the entire suppression of
the Traffic in Intoxicating Beverages, will
find in it, as hitherto, an earnest and un-
flinching champion.

Commencing as a daily folio sheet of
moderate size, and with scarcely a shadow
of patronage, the *Tribune* is now issued in
quarto form DAILY (three distinct editions),
SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY, on a sheet
31 by 31 inches, eight ample pages of six
columns each. Its circulation has steadily
grown from nothing to the following aggre-
gates:

Daily issues (evening and morning) 29,500 copies
Semi-Weekly issues 34,175
Weekly issues 125,000
California edition 2,000
Total 166,675 copies.

Believe no other newspaper in the
world has a subscription list over half so
large as this; and no periodical of any sort
can rival it. And while its extreme cheap-
ness rendering an increase of paying readers
only an indirect pecuniary advantage to us,
has doubtless largely swelled its subscription
list, it would be absurdity not to perceive in
this unprecedented patronage some evidence
of public approval and esteem.

TERMS.

The *Tribune* employs no traveling agents
and sends out no papers on trust. If it is
not stopped when the term paid for expires,
and the subscriber does not choose further
to pay for it, we resort to no legal process
to compel him. On the Weekly, we mean
to stop every paper on the expiration of the
advance payment, awaiting a fresh remittance
from the subscriber. If none comes,
the account is closed. We pay no local
agents; wish no money paid to any when
the paper cannot trust him to mail or other-
wise send it to us; once mailed, its safety
is at our risk, (and a serious risk it often

is); but are grateful to every one who
deems it a good work to obtain and forward
the names and money of his friends and
neighbors. Our terms invariably are—for the

DAILY TRIBUNE, \$6 per annum.
SEMI-WEEKLY, \$3; two copies for
\$5; five copies for \$8; ten copies for \$12;
fifty copies to one address for \$20;
larger clubs, \$1 each subscriber.

Additions may at all times be made to a
club at the price paid by those already in it.
GREGORY & McELRATH,
No 154 Nassau-st., New York.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1856
OF THE
SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Weekly Edition between \$0.00 and \$0.00.

In issuing their Prospectus for 1856, the
proprietors of the *Post* take it for granted
that the public are already tolerably well
acquainted with the character of a paper
that has grown strong during the storms and
sunshine of Thirty-four years. Their ob-
ject always has been as it remains to be, to
publish a weekly paper for the family circle
which shall not only amuse, but also instruct
and improve those who may read it. To
accomplish this object the best are selected
or condensed from foreign and domestic pe-
riodicals, and original articles of an instructive
character are procured, when possible.

Letters from Foreign Lands; the most
interesting portions of the Weekly News of
the World; Sketches of Life, Adventure
and Character; Selected and Original Ar-
ticles upon Agriculture; Account of the
Produce and Stock Markets; and a Bank
Note List are included among the solid in-
formation to be constantly found in the *Post*.
But the mind requires a wider range—it
has faculties which delight in the humorous
and the lively, the imaginative and poetical.
These faculties also must have their appropri-
ate food, else they become enfeebled, and
as a consequence, the intellect becomes nar-
row and one-sided, and is not able to take
an enlarged and generous view of human
nature and its destiny. To satisfy these
Heaven-imparted cravings of our imma-
tural being, we devote a fair proportion of the
Post to Fiction, Poetry and Humor.

Among our contributors in the first two
of the above departments, are several of the
most gifted writers of the land. We also
draw freely for Fiction and Poetry upon the
best periodicals in this country and Great
Britain. We design commencing a New
Story by Mrs. Southworth, author of
"The Deserter Wife," "Miriam" &c., in
our first paper for January next.

Engravings illustrative of important pas-
sages and actions, of Agricultural and other
new inventions, with others of a Humorous
though refined character, are also freely
given.

TERMS—CASH IN ADVANCE.
Single Copy, 25 cts. PER ANNUM.
4 Copies, \$1.00
8 " " \$2.00
12 " " \$3.00
16 " " \$4.00
20 " " \$5.00
24 " " \$6.00
28 " " \$7.00
32 " " \$8.00
36 " " \$9.00
40 " " \$10.00
44 " " \$11.00
48 " " \$12.00
52 " " \$13.00
56 " " \$14.00
60 " " \$15.00
64 " " \$16.00
68 " " \$17.00
72 " " \$18.00
76 " " \$19.00
80 " " \$20.00
84 " " \$21.00
88 " " \$22.00
92 " " \$23.00
96 " " \$24.00
100 " " \$25.00

Address, always post-paid,
DEACON & PETERSON,
No 66 South Third-st., Philadelphia.

Sample numbers sent gratis when re-
quested.

Prospectus of the "Protestant"

A NEW WEEKLY FAMILY JOURNAL.

The want of a thoroughly sound Protestant
Paper is deeply felt by a very large proportion of
the Protestant population of Canada—a paper
which shall be devoted to the interests of the
Protestant Church, and shall be independent of
the influence of the various sects and parties
which are at present so much at variance.
The paper will be published weekly, and shall
be devoted to the interests of the Protestant
Church, and shall be independent of the in-
fluence of the various sects and parties which
are at present so much at variance. The paper
will be published weekly, and shall be devoted
to the interests of the Protestant Church, and
shall be independent of the influence of the
various sects and parties which are at present
so much at variance.

The paper will be published weekly, and shall
be devoted to the interests of the Protestant
Church, and shall be independent of the in-
fluence of the various sects and parties which
are at present so much at variance. The paper
will be published weekly, and shall be devoted
to the interests of the Protestant Church, and
shall be independent of the influence of the
various sects and parties which are at present
so much at variance.

The paper will be published weekly, and shall
be devoted to the interests of the Protestant
Church, and shall be independent of the in-
fluence of the various sects and parties which
are at present so much at variance. The paper
will be published weekly, and shall be devoted
to the interests of the Protestant Church, and
shall be independent of the influence of the
various sects and parties which are at present
so much at variance.

The paper will be published weekly, and shall
be devoted to the interests of the Protestant
Church, and shall be independent of the in-
fluence of the various sects and parties which
are at present so much at variance. The paper
will be published weekly, and shall be devoted
to the interests of the Protestant Church, and
shall be independent of the influence of the
various sects and parties which are at present
so much at variance.

OUR ILLUSTRATED JOURNALS.

Fowler and Wells 308 Broadway New
York, publish the following Periodicals.—
They have a circulation of One Hundred
Thousand Copies.

These Popular and Professional Series
afford an excellent opportunity for bringing
before the Public, with Pictorial Illustra-
tions, all subjects of interest, Physiological,
Educational, Agricultural, Mechanical and
Commercial.

THE WATER CURE JOURNAL AND
HERALD OF REFORMS.—Devoted to Hy-
dropathy, its Philosophy and Practice; to
Physiology and Anatomy, with Illustrative
engravings; to Dietetics, Exercise, Clothing,
Occupations, Amusements, and those Laws
which govern Life and Health. Published
monthly, in convenient form for binding, at
One Dollar a year in advance.

"Every man, woman and child, who loves
health; who desires happiness, its direct re-
sult; who wants to 'live while he lives,'
'live till he dies,' and really live, instead of
being a mere walking corpse, should become
at once a reader of this Journal, and practice
its precepts."—*Protestant Journal*.

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOUR-
NAL.—A Repository of Science, Litera-
ture, and General Intelligence; Devoted to
Phrenology, Physiology, Education, Mag-
netism, Psychology, Mechanism, Agricul-
ture, Horticulture